

Međunarodne akademske publikacije članova HSD-a



Razdoblje objavljivanja radova: siječanj – lipanj 2020.

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Poštovani članovi i članice HSD-a:

Pred Vama se, s nešto većim kašnjenjem od uobičajenog, nalazi novi broj newslettera – prvi koji izlazi u ovim pandemijskim vremenima. Kao što ćete vidjeti, prilozi koje su u prvom dijelu 2020. godine objavljivali članovi HSD-a su vrlo raznoliki, a među njima se nalazi i nekoliko radova vezanih uz COVID-19 koji će Vam, vjerujem, biti pogotovo zanimljivi.

S poštovanjem,

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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

Bóthe Beáta, Lonza Anamarija, Štulhofer Aleksandar and Demetrovics Zsolt (2020). Symptoms of Problematic Pornography Use in a Sample of Treatment Considering and Treatment Non-Considering Men: A Network Approach, *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 17(10): 2016-2028. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsxm.2020.05.030>

ABSTRACT: Background: Pornography use may become problematic for 1–6% of the people and may be associated with adverse consequences leading to treatment-seeking behavior. Although the identification of the central symptoms of problematic pornography use (PPU) may inform treatment strategies, no prior study has applied the network approach to examine the symptoms of PPU. Aim: To explore the network structure of PPU symptoms, identify the topological location of pornography use frequency in this network, and examine whether the structure of this network of symptoms differs between participants who considered and those who did not consider treatment. Methods: A large-scale online sample of 4,253 men (Mage = 38.33 years, SD = 12.40) was used to explore the structure of PPU symptoms in 2 distinct groups: considered treatment group (n = 509) and not-considered treatment group (n = 3,684). Outcomes: Participants completed a self-report questionnaire about their past-year pornography use frequency and PPU measured by the short version of the Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale. Results: The global structure of symptoms did not differ significantly between the considered treatment and the not-considered treatment groups. 2 clusters of symptoms were identified in both groups, with the first cluster including salience, mood modification, and pornography use frequency and the second cluster including conflict, withdrawal, relapse, and tolerance. In the networks of both groups, salience, tolerance, withdrawal, and conflict appeared as central symptoms, whereas pornography use frequency was the most peripheral symptom. However, mood modification had a more central place in the considered treatment group's network and a more peripheral position in the not-considered treatment group's network. Clinical Implications: Based on the results of the centrality analysis in the considered treatment group, targeting salience, mood modification, and withdrawal symptoms first in the treatment may be an effective way of reducing PPU. Strengths & Limitations: The present study appears to be the first to analyze the symptoms of PPU using a network analytic approach. Self-reported measures of PPU and pornography use frequency might have introduced some biases. Conclusion: The network of PPU symptoms was similar in participants who did and those who did not consider treatment because of their pornography use, with the exception of the mood modification symptom. Targeting the central symptoms in the treatments of PPU seems to be more effective than focusing on reducing pornography use. Bóthe B, Lonza A, Štulhofer A, et al. Symptoms of Problematic Pornography Use in a Sample of Treatment Considering and Treatment Non-Considering Men: A Network Approach. *J Sex Med* 2020;17:2016–2028.

Časopis indeksira: Current Contents Connect (CCC) Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXP) SCI-EXP, SSCI i/ili Scopus MEDLINE

Bóthe Beáta, Vaillancourt-Morel Marie Pier, Girouard Alice, Štulhofer Aleksandar, Dion Jacinthe and Bergeron Sophie (2020). A Large-Scale Comparison of Canadian Sexual/Gender Minority and Heterosexual, Cisgender Adolescents' Pornography Use Characteristics, *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 17(6): 1156-1167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsxm.2020.02.009>

ABSTRACT: Background: The ease of access to pornography has made its use common among adolescents. Although sexual and gender minority (SGM) (eg, gay, transgender) adolescents may be more prone to use pornography owing to sexual orientation–related information seeking and/or scarcity of potential romantic or sexual partners, relatively little attention has been paid to their pornography use and to the quantitative examination of the similarities and differences between heterosexual, cisgender (HC) and SGM adolescents' pornography use characteristics. Aim: The aim of the present study was to compare SGM and HC adolescents' pornography use considering potential sex differences. Methods: We used a sample of 2,846 adolescents (52.5% girls; Mage = 14.5 years, SD = 0.6), which was collected as part of an ongoing longitudinal study on adolescents' sexual health. Data were analyzed with 5 groups: HC boys; HC girls; SGM boys; SGM girls; and SGM non-binary individuals. Outcomes: Adolescents completed a self-report questionnaire about sexual and gender minority status and pornography use (ie, lifetime use, age at first exposure, and frequency of use in the past 3 months.) Results: Results indicated significant differences between all groups: 88.2% of HC boys, 78.2% of SGM boys, 54.2% of SGM girls, 39.4% of HC girls, and 29.4% of SGM non-binary individuals reported having ever viewed pornography by the age of 14 years. SGM girls indicated a significantly younger age at first pornography use than HC girls, but this difference was not significant among boys. SGM boys reported the highest (median: many times per week), whereas HC girls reported the lowest (median: less than once a month) frequency of pornography use. Clinical Translation: Results suggest that SGM and HC boys' pornography use characteristics are rather similar, whereas SGM and HC girls' pornography use patterns may be considered different presumably because of the varying underlying motivations (eg, using pornography to confirm sexual orientation). Strengths & Limitations: Self-report measures and cross-sectional designs have potential biases that should be considered. However, the present study involved a large sample of adolescents including SGM adolescents, a population group that is understudied. Conclusion: Approximately two-thirds of teenagers had gained their first experience with pornography in the present sample, and 52.2% reported using it once a week or more often in the past 3 months, indicating that pornography use may play an important role in both HC and SGM adolescents' sexual development. Gender-based differences concerning pornography use seem to be robust regardless of SGM status. Bóthe B, Vaillancourt-Morel, MP, Girouard A, et al. A Large-Scale Comparison of Canadian Sexual/Gender Minority and Heterosexual, Cisgender Adolescents' Pornography Use Characteristics.

Časopis indeksira: Current Contents Connect (CCC) Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXP) SCI-EXP, SSCI i/ili Scopus MEDLINE

Burić Jakov, Garcia Justin R. and Štulhofer Aleksandar (2020). Is sexting bad for adolescent girls' psychological well-being? A longitudinal assessment in middle to late adolescence, *New Media and Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444820931091>

ABSTRACT: Sexting, the digital transmission of sexual messages and images, has become a topic of increased interest and concern. Drawing largely on cross-sectional studies, the literature on associations between sexting and psychosocial outcomes remains inconsistent. The current longitudinal study investigated associations between adolescent girls' sexting and two indicators of psychological well-being: symptoms of depression/anxiety and self-esteem. Responses were collected from a panel sample of 859 female Croatian secondary-school students over a 20-month period, across five classroom-based data collection points. Multi-domain latent growth curve modeling indicated that sexting dynamics were unrelated to changes in psychological well-being. Adverse family environment and, to a lesser extent, participants' peer conformism were related to more frequent sexting and lower levels of psychological well-being. Our findings support the notion that in general adolescent girls' sexting may be a (non-pathological) part of sexual development during middle to late adolescence in today's digital age.

Časopis indeksira: Current Contents Connect (CCC) Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) SCI-EXP, SSCI i/ili Scopus

Cepić Dražen and Tonković Željka (2020). How social ties transcend class boundaries? Network variability as tool for exploring occupational homophily, *Social Networks*, 62: 33-42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2020.02.003>



ABSTRACT: The research on social network analysis established the existence of class homophily, the tendency that personal networks are homogeneous in the class sense, as one of the governing patterns. This is explained via two main mechanisms: choice homophily and induced homophily. But the literature focused less on the question how can class boundaries be transgressed and what are the channels of class heterophily. This paper explores class heterophily on Croatian data acquired through position generator, which measures social capital (resources captured in social relations) by exploring the range of different occupational positions which are accessible to an individual (extensity index). Network variability is thereby taken as proxy for class composition of personal networks. The paper concludes that that political participation and sociability enable cross-class ties, since this offers an opportunity to meet and befriend people from all walks of life; and that people on the middle of the social hierarchy have the most diverse social networks. The hypotheses that social mobility can represent a vehicle for class heterophily; and that class heterophily is more pronounced in smaller settlements, where society networks show more overlap between social circles; were confirmed only partially, and require further investigation. These findings concern class boundaries related to the notion of choice homophily. As for induced homophily, the paper concludes that here too the boundaries are not watertight, as cultural omnivores have a wider range of class contacts.

Časopis indeksira: Current Contents Connect (CCC) Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) SCI-EXP, SSCI i/ili Scopus

Cipric Ana, Strizzi Jenna Marie, Øverup Camilla Stine, Lange Theis, Štulhofer Aleksandar, Sander Søren, Gad-Kjeld Simone and Halda Gert M. (2020). Cooperation after Divorce: An RCT Study of the Effects of a Digital Intervention Platform on Self-Perceived Stress, *Psychosocial Intervention*, 29(2): 113-123. <https://doi.org/10.5093/PI2020A7>

ABSTRACT: Divorce has long been considered one of the most pervading stressful life events and has consistently been associated with high stress levels and subsequent poorer mental- and physical health. This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Cooperation after Divorce (CAD) online intervention on perceived stress immediately following divorce. The study's design was a one-year longitudinal randomized controlled trial including an intervention group (n = 1,031) and a no-treatment control group (n = 825) with four assessments of perceived stress levels (at baseline and 3, 6 and 12-mon-ths post-divorce). The CAD intervention consists of a 17-module online platform designed to support divorcees and their children post-divorce. Data analyses consisted of linear mixed effect modeling and means comparisons. The study found that the intervention significantly accelerated the reduction of perceived stress among recently divorced adults when compared with controls. Further, after one year, stress levels in the intervention group were reduced to normed national stress levels while the mean stress level in the control group remained substantially higher. The results suggest that online interventions may offer long-term public health benefits in reducing stress among newly divorced individuals and speak to potential implications related to the services provided for people undergoing divorce.

Dobrotić Ivana and Obradović Nikolina (2020). The exclusionary side of (women's) social citizenship in Southeastern Europe: childcare policy development in Bosnia-Herzegovina and gender, social and territorial inequalities, *Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea*, 20(3): 411-430. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14683857.2020.1805890>

ABSTRACT: The article explores the shifts in (women's) social citizenship in Bosnia-Herzegovina and its effect on the development of childcare policy in the 1945–2019 period. Gendered, selective childcare policy, which was inherent in the socialist notion of social citizenship and aimed to emancipate women as 'worker-mothers', deteriorated in the transition period when ethnicity became prioritized over gender and class. Exclusionary citizenship practices increased with the post-1990 reforms as gender and social inequalities incorporated into childcare policy design become intertwined with inequalities based on ethnicity and/or locality. The post-1990 period is characterized by discontinuity, retrenchment and weak implementation of childcare-related rights.

Časopis indeksira: Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) SCI-EXP, SSCI i/ili Scopus

Dobrotić Ivana and Stropnik Nada (2020). Gender equality and parenting-related leaves in 21 former socialist countries, *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 40(5-6): 495-514. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-04-2019-0065>

ABSTRACT: Purpose: This article explores the patterns and dynamics of parenting-related leave policy reforms in the European former socialist countries (EFSCs). It sheds light on the development pattern of their leave policies and their potential to reproduce, impede, or transform traditional gender norms in employment and care. Design/methodology/approach: The article provides a historical comparative analysis of

leave policy developments in 21 EFSCs in the 1970–2018 period. It systematically explores continuity and changes in leave policy design – generosity (leave duration and benefits level) and fathers' entitlements to leaves – as well as policy concerns and gender-equality-related implications. Findings: Following the state-socialist commitment to gender equality, the EFSCs introduced childcare/parental leaves early. Nevertheless, they developed mother-centered leaves of equality-impeding character, in that they did not promote gender equality. The divergence of EFSCs' leave policies intensified in the period of transition from socialism to capitalism, as competing priorities and inter-related policy concerns – such as re-traditionalization, fertility incentives, gender equality, and labor market participation – influenced policy design. Leave policies of the EFSCs that joined the EU gradually transformed towards more gender-equal ones. Nonetheless, the progress has been slow, and only three countries can be classified as having equality-transforming leaves (Slovenia, Lithuania, and Romania). Originality/value: This article extends existent comparative studies on maternity/paternity/parental leaves, exploring the region that has been overlooked by such research. It provides valuable insights into the implications of intersectional dimensions of leave design as well as competing priorities and concerns embedded in it. It points to the methodological complexity of evaluating the development of parental leave policies in a cross-country perspective.

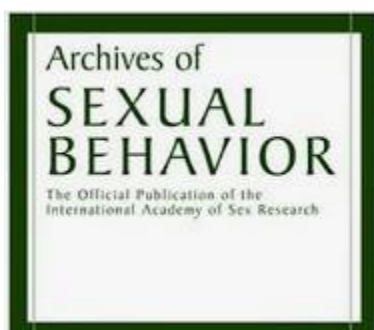
Časopis indeksira: Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Scopus



Doucet Andrea, Dobrotić Ivana, Haas Linda and McKay Lindsey (2020). Guest editorial, *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 40(5-6): 425-427. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-01-2020-0016>

Časopis indeksira: Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Scopus

Graham Cynthia A., Štulhofer Aleksandar, Lange Theis, Hald Gert Martin, Carvalheira Ana A., Enzlin Paul and Træen Bente (2020). Prevalence and Predictors of Sexual Difficulties and Associated Distress Among Partnered, Sexually Active Older Women in Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal, *Archives of sexual behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-020-01742-7>



ABSTRACT: There has been little comparative, cross-cultural research on sexual difficulties and associated distress, and factors associated with these, among older women. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate prevalence rates of sexual difficulties, distress related to these difficulties, and associated sociodemographic, relational, and health factors, among sexually active older women (60–75 years) in committed relationships across four European countries (Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal). These data could inform us about what

differentiates women who do and do not experience distressing sexual difficulties and facilitate the identification of older women who might benefit from clinical interventions as well as the development of new interventions. In total, 1057 women (357 Norwegian; 322 Danish; 237 Belgian; 141 Portuguese) completed a cross-sectional questionnaire assessing six sexual difficulties—vaginal dryness, orgasmic difficulties, lacking interest in sex, lacking enjoyment in sex, pain during sex, and no excitement/arousal during sex—and associated distress. We found a high prevalence of sexual difficulties lasting 3 months or longer in the past year (between 23.5 and 50.2%, depending on the specific difficulty). With the exception of vaginal dryness and pain during sex, however, the majority of women reporting sexual difficulties (50.0% to 86.1%, depending on the specific difficulty) reported no or mild distress. There were relatively few cross-country differences, either in the prevalence of sexual difficulties or related distress. Few sociodemographic or health variables were associated with distressing sexual difficulties, but higher sexual intimacy, higher emotional intimacy, and better mental health were associated with less distress about some sexual difficulties. The findings underline the importance of healthcare professionals asking older women about sexual function and especially associated distress, and suggest that careful attention to the psychological and relationship context of these sexual difficulties is needed, as these could be important targets in the treatment process.

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Hald Gert Martin, Ciprić Ana, Øverup Camilla Stine, Štulhofer Aleksandar, Lange Theis, Sander Søren, Kjeld Simone Gad and Strizzi Jenna Marie (2020). Randomized controlled trial study of the effects of an online divorce platform on anxiety, depression, and somatization, *Journal of Family Psychology*, 34(6): 740-751. <https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000635>

ABSTRACT: Divorce is associated with a range of negative psychological consequences, including increased symptoms of anxiety, depression, and somatization. The current study presents the results of a 1-year longitudinal randomized controlled trial study of the Cooperation After Divorce online intervention platform for adults going through a divorce. Participants included 1,856 Danish divorcees who, on average, began the intervention within 1 week of legal divorce and responded to the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised anxiety, depression, and somatization subscales at baseline, 3, 6, and 12 months after juridical divorce. Data analyses consisted of linear mixed-effect model analyses, mean group comparisons, and 1-sample t tests to compare the 12-month follow-up with national normative data. The study found that the intervention platform significantly reduced anxious, depressive, and somatization symptoms among divorcees in the intervention group over a 1-year period and that the magnitude of these effects was large in effect size (Cohen's $d = .78$). Further, it was found that at 1 year after divorce, symptom levels of all 3 outcomes were close to the population norms for participants in the intervention group but still considerably elevated for participants in the control group. The findings suggest that online intervention platforms may be effective in reducing adverse mental health related effects of divorce and thereby offer long-term human and public health benefits.

Hazdovac Bajić Nikolina (2020). Representation of Non-Religious and Atheistic Identities in a Highly Religious Society - Croatian Case, *Occasional Papers on Religion in Eastern Europe*, XL: 24-44. <https://digitalcommons.georgefox.edu/ree/vol40/iss1/6>

ABSTRACT: Since the beginning of the nineties and the collapse of communism, non-religiosity and atheism in Croatia became socially non-desirable and non-conformist positions. In sociological terms, however, these phenomena have been largely overlooked, since scholars have focused mainly on trends in religiosity and public role of religion. The aim of this paper is to get the first scientific insight into the representation of individual non-religious and atheistic identities among the members of the organizations that gather non-religious people and atheists. The paper seeks to answer specific research questions: How are non-religious and atheistic identities presented at the level of everyday life in Croatian society? Do non-religious people and atheists perceive stigma? Which management techniques (if any) are employed in this process? The paper is based on data collected from semi-structured interviews with 22 people. The findings indicate that the interviewed members of non-religious and atheistic organizations perceive their position as stigmatized and that they use various management techniques (passing, covering, selective and voluntarily disclosure) in order to navigate through their day-to-day life. The feeling of stigmatization and discrimination arises from the ubiquity of religion in the public space and from the politicization of issues of (non-)religiosity. Furthermore, interviewees tend to disregard and mitigate occasional situations in which the examples of discriminatory behavior are more pronounced.

Časopis indeksira: Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

Hornstein Tomić Caroline (2020). East-West Mobility of a High-skilled young Generations - Chances and Obstacles for a Triple Win, *Der Donauraum*, 60(1-2): 45-55. <https://doi.org/10.7767/dedo.2020.60.1-2.45>

ABSTRACT: Mobility and open borders are core conditions on which the European Union is based. So-called high-skilled mobility, the mobility of mostly tertiary educated, high-skilled labour force as a global migration trend leads within the European Union to increasing worries about severing marginalisation and peripheralisation most and foremost in the Eastern member states of the Union. Evidently, brain drain and emigration in particular of the young spurs regional decline particularly where structural changes of local economies correspond with a dismantling of social and cultural infrastructure. The contribution takes a look at high-skilled migration features and dynamics between East and West and points both at the costs but also the benefits high-skilled labour mobility could have for all sides involved.

Lonza Anamarija, Štulhofer Aleksandar and Graham Cynthia (2020). Emotional Intimacy and Distress About Sexual Difficulties in Partnered Older European Men and Women: A Network Analysis, *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, 46(5): 474-490. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0092623X.2020.1760979>

ABSTRACT: Although research in older individuals' sexual health is steadily increasing, the nature of, and predictors related to, their distress about changes in sexual function have not been well-studied. Using data from sexually active and partnered 1,047 Norwegian and

Danish women and men aged 60-75 years, this study employed network analysis to explore the structure of older individuals' sexual distress and the role of emotional intimacy. Men's network of sexual distress facets was more densely interconnected than women's network. Higher emotional intimacy was associated with lower sexual distress levels across gender. The findings have implications for sexual health interventions targeting older people.

Marieke Dewitte, Joana Carvalho, Giovanni Corona, Erika Limoncin, Patricia Pascoal, Yacov Reisman and Aleksandar Štulhofer (2020). Sexual Desire Discrepancy: A Position Statement of the European Society for Sexual Medicine, *Sexual Medicine* 8: 121-131. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esxm.2020.02.008>

ABSTRACT: Introduction: There is a lack of theoretical and empirical knowledge on how sexual desire functions and interacts in a relationship. Aim: To present an overview of the current conceptualization and operationalization of sexual desire discrepancy (SDD), providing clinical recommendations on behalf of the European Society of Sexual Medicine. Methods: A comprehensive Pubmed, Web of Science, Medline, and Cochrane search was performed. Consensus was guided by a critical reflection on selected literature on SDD and by interactive discussions between expert psychologists, both clinicians and researchers. Main Outcome Measure: Several aspects have been investigated including the definition and operationalization of SDD and the conditions under which treatment is required. Results: Because the literature on SDD is scarce and complicated, it is precarious to make solid statements on SDD. Hence, no recommendations as per the Oxford 2011 Levels of Evidence criteria were possible. However, specific statements on this topic, summarizing the ESSM position, were provided. This resulted in an opinion-based rather than evidence-based position statement. Following suggestions were made on how to treat couples who are distressed by SDD: (i) normalize and depathologize variation in sexual desire; (ii) educate about the natural course of sexual desire; (iii) emphasize the dyadic, age-related, and relative nature of SDD; (iv) challenge the myth of spontaneous sexual desire; (v) promote open sexual communication; (vi) assist in developing joint sexual scripts that are mutually satisfying in addition to search for personal sexual needs; (vii) deal with relationship issues and unmet relationship needs; and (viii) stimulate self-differentiation. Conclusion: More research is needed on the conceptualization and underlying mechanisms of SDD to develop clinical guidelines to treat couples with SDD.

Mitchell Kirstin and Štulhofer Aleksandar (2020). Online sexual harassment and negative mood in Croatian female adolescents, *European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 1: 3-3. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-020-01506-7>

ABSTRACT: Online sexual harassment (OSH) appears to be a relatively frequent phenomenon, particularly for older adolescents. It is also a gendered experience. Compared to their male peers, female adolescents are more likely to experience OSH and find it upsetting. This study sought to explore the role of resilience in explaining the association between online sexual harassment (OSH) and negative mood (i.e., depression and anxiety symptoms) among female adolescents. Using data from a panel sample of 477 female Croatian adolescents (age at baseline = 15.8 years; SD = 0.48) and two-wave cross-lagged path analysis, we investigated OSH, changes in depression/anxiety symptoms, association between OSH and negative mood, and the role of resilience. During the 26-month period under observation, OSH and negative mood were associated cross-sectionally, but not

longitudinally. This suggests the negative mood effects of OSH exposure may be short-lived or that factors other than OSH explain changes in negative mood over time. Resilience was consistently and negatively associated with negative mood, but not OSH. In adolescent girls with low levels of resilience, OSH was associated with negative mood; no such relationship was observed among their highly resilient peers. Experiences other than OSH appear to be more pertinent in predicting symptoms of negative mood in older adolescent girls over time. Given that resilience attenuated the relationship between OSH and negative mood, efforts to increase resilience to online challenges may be more helpful than efforts to limit or control young people's online exposure.

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Nunan Fiona and Cepić Dražen (2020). Women and fisheries co-management: Limits to participation on Lake Victoria, *Fisheries Research*, 224. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2019.105454>

ABSTRACT: Despite women making up about half of the global fisheries workforce, it is believed that women are much less involved in community-based fisheries management than men. There is, however, limited evidence available on the extent and nature of their involvement. This paper responds to the gap by asking how representation of women is working in fisheries co-management, what the effects of their representation and participation are and by identifying constraints on their effective participation. Lake Victoria, East Africa, is an example of a fisheries co-management system with a quota set for the minimum inclusion of women in community-based structures. Research undertaken in the three countries bordering the lake, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, found that participation of women in fisheries co-management committees has generally been accepted at the landing site level. The participation of women allows different networks to be represented and reached and examples were given of advocacy and initiatives to strengthen women's livelihoods through representation in co-management committees. However, although the quota system was often complied with, and support for women's participation expressed, the effective participation of women is limited by prevailing gendered norms and relations.

Časopis indeksira: Current Contents Connect (CCC) Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXP) Scopus

Pavić Željko and Krivokapić Nataša (2020). Humour and ex-Yugoslav nations: Is there any truth in the stereotypes?, *European Journal of Humour Research*, 8(1): 112-129. <https://doi.org/10.7592/EJHR2020.8.1.pavic>

ABSTRACT: This study explores the issue of humour stereotyping between ex-Yugoslav nations, its veridicality and possible explanations. Three research questions were put forward related to humour stereotyping and the differences in humour production, use and appreciation between the countries, with Hofstede's model of culture as a possible explanatory framework. The survey data were collected on a sample of university students from four ex-Yugoslav countries (N = 611). The results revealed strong negative humour stereotyping toward Croats and Slovenians and positive stereotyping toward Bosnians. However, only about 0–4 % of the variance in humour production, use and appreciation,

depending on the sub-scales of the Multidimensional Sense of Humour Scale, could be attributed to group (country) membership, thus indicating low correspondence between the stereotypes and reality. The study results concerning the stereotypes were interpreted by evoking the discourse of Balkanism, as well as humour-style differences in popular culture between the countries.

Časopis indeksira: Scopus

Pavlović Vinogradac Valentina (2020). 'It's not worth it, it's just a bike'. Reporting property crimes in South-eastern European countries, *Archiwum Kryminologii*, 42(2): 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.7420/AK2020J>

ABSTRACT: The aim of this paper is to examine South-eastern European students' experiences being victims of criminal offences against property or being witnesses to criminal offences against property; to compare the extent to which students reported the crimes they were victims of or had witnessed; and to examine their willingness to report a theft of property of minor value (bicycle theft) in a hypothetical victimization situation, considering their country of residence and previous experience of reporting. The survey was conducted by an online survey in seven countries of South-eastern Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Hungary, Northern Macedonia, Slovenia, and Serbia) on a sample of 1,419 students. The results indicate that a large proportion of property crimes go unreported, although most students are willing to report them.

Štulhofer Aleksandar, Rousseau Ann and Shekarchi Rezvan (2020). A Two-Wave Assessment of the Structure and Stability of Self-Reported Problematic Pornography Use Among Male Croatian Adolescents, *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 32(2): 151-164. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2020.1765940>

ABSTRACT: Objectives: In spite of growing concerns about adolescents' pornography use, research on problematic pornography use (PPU) in this population is scarce. Method: We examined the structure and prevalence of PPU symptoms across 6 months in 337 male Croatian adolescents. Results: Network analysis indicated that associations among PPU symptoms were highly stable, which was not the case with being at risk for PPU. Less than 5% of the panel participants appeared to be at risk for PPU. Conclusions: This study's findings may help increase awareness and reduce moral panic about PPU among parents and teachers, and inform emerging pornography literacy programs.

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Švarc Jadranka, Dabić Marina and Daim Tugrul U. (2020). A new innovation paradigm: European cohesion policy and the retreat of public science in countries in Europe's scientific periphery, *Thunderbird International Business Review*, 62(5): 531-547. <https://doi.org/10.1002/tie.22166>

ABSTRACT: This article seeks to undertake a critical assessment of the changing position of public science in the entrepreneurial ecosystem of the countries on the periphery of European research. These countries are driven by new innovation paradigm based on entrepreneurship, which are implemented within the European Smart specialization strategy (S3). This article argues that S3 is widely implemented in the cohesion countries

and, while it provides substantial resources for science, technology, and innovation, it fails to provide sustainability in the public research sector. This has direct implications for policies concerning innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystems. In order to prove the thesis, the article provides theoretical argumentation for emergence of a new innovation paradigm, driven by the rise of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, its incorporation into S3, and a consequent retreat of science policy in favor of entrepreneurial policy. The empirical analysis is focused on the funding trends seen in the business and public research sectors over the last decade (2008–2017), which have clearly shown that S3 has not contributed, despite expectations, to an increase in public expenditure for science. This signifies S3's neglect of public research within entrepreneurial ecosystems and challenges the ability of S3 to reduce wide disparities in research and innovation performance across the European Union. This ultimately endangers the innovation potential of the entrepreneurial ecosystem itself.

Časopis indeksira: Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) Scopus

Švarc Jadranka, Lažnjak Jasminka and Dabić Marina (2020). The role of national intellectual capital in the digital transformation of EU countries. Another digital divide? , *Journal of Intellectual Capital*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIC-02-2020-0024>

ABSTRACT: Purpose: This study, an exploratory one, aims to empirically investigate the association of national intellectual capital (NIC) with the national digital transformation readiness of the European Union's (EU's) member states. Apart from building the conceptual model of NIC, this study explores the role of NIC dimensions in the digital divide between European countries. Design/methodology/approach: Based on the literature review and the available EU statistical data and indexes, the theoretical framework and conceptual model for NIC were developed. The model explores the relation of NIC and its dimensions (human, social, structural, relational and renewable/development capital) on the readiness of European countries for digital transformation and the digital divide. Significant differences between EU countries in NIC and digital readiness were tested. Multiple linear regression was used to explore the association of each NIC dimension with digital transformation and digital divide within the EU. Findings: Despite a positive association between all dimensions of NIC and digital transformation readiness, the proposed model of NIC was not confirmed in full. Regression analysis proved social capital and working skills, a dimension of human capital, to be the predictors of digital transformation at a national level, able to detect certain elements of digital divide between EU member states. Structural capital, knowledge and education, as dimensions of human capital, were predictors of the digital divide in terms of the integration of digital media in companies. Research limitations/implications: This research has a limited propensity for generalisation due to the lack of common measurement models in the field of NIC exploration. Practical implications: This research offers policy makers an indication of the relationships between NIC and digital transformation, pointing out which dimensions of NIC should be strengthened to allow the EU to meet the challenges of digital economy and to overcome the digital divide between EU member states. Social implications: The use of

digital technologies is key in creating active and informed citizens in the public sphere and productive companies and economic growth in the business sphere. Originality/value: This study provides an original theoretical framework and conceptual model through which to analyse the relationship between NIC and digital transformation, which has thus far not been explored at the level of the EU. This research makes an original contribution to the empirical exploration of NIC and produces new insights in the fields of digital transformation and intellectual capital.



Članci / poglavlja u regionalnim časopisima / knjigama

Brajić Vuković Marija, Ančić Branko and Domazet Mladen (2020). Values Underpinning Degrowth Transformation of Socio-Political System, *Traditiones*, 49(1): 141-158. <https://doi.org/10.3986/Traditio2020490108>

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with attitudes, values and ideologies as potentials in influencing cultural change toward more environmentally and socially sustainable socio-political system. The main framework of the discussion is the degrowth paradigm and the results of analyses are based on the two modules of the International Social Survey Program (2017). The main indicator of the (social) degrowth potentiality is the ‘degrowth scale’, consisting of dimensions related the end of economic growth and the need for social change. Those dimensions are (statistically) contextualised within respondents’ socio-demographic characteristics, and their other values and attitudes, and discussed within the degrowth paradigm.



Pavić Željko (2020). Religious Change and the Internet: Dialectics of the Conflict over New Media Technologies. In: D Todorović, M Blagojević and DB Đorđević (eds). *Contemporary Religious Changes: From Desecularization to Postsecularization*. Niš i Beograd: University of Niš ; Institute of Social Sciences Belgrade, 30-42

ABSTRACT: Although religion in some form has always had to be mediated, the emergence of the Internet leads to new dynamics and possible changes in the field of religion. The Internet brings new communication opportunities through its non-hierarchical communication patterns, multimodality, interactivity and hypertextuality, as opposed to the hierarchical stance of the „old media“. Therefore, it can be hypothesized that the new media logic should bear important consequences on the contemporary religious changes. Based on the two case studies presented in the paper and theoretical considerations, the paper proposes an idea that the Internet indeed brings new possibilities for the religious change towards „the new religiosity“ (religious individualism, eclecticism, etc.). However, it is also emphasized that new possibilities of control on the side of traditional religious authorities arise as well, i.e. that the changes that follow the mediatization of

religion should not be overstated since there is a great overlap between offline and online religious worlds. It is also concluded that the topic of mediatization of religion should be an inherent part of the discussions over secularization and desecularization in the contemporary world.

Pavlović Vinogradac Valentina, Cajner Mraović Irena and Ružić Vlatka (2020). Neki novi iseljenici? Povezanost s domovinom kod hrvatskih iseljenika u Irskoj i Njemačkoj, *Društvene i humanističke studije*, 5(2 (11)): 185-207. <http://www.dhs.ff.untz.ba/index.php/home/article/view/371/304>

ABSTRACT: Rad se bavi istraživanjem hrvatskih iseljenika i njihove povezanosti s domovinom. Cilj je rada istražiti postoji li razlika između hrvatskih iseljenika u njihovim navikama održavanja veze s domovinom s obzirom na državu u koju su iselili te s obzirom na spol. Istraživanje je provedeno na uzorku od 587 hrvatskih iseljenika u Irskoj (n=228) i Njemačkoj (n=359) kvantitativnom metodom ankete. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju kako postoje statistički značajne razlike u učestalosti druženja s Hrvatima, učestalosti posjeta domovini, praćenju hrvatskih medija te pripremi hrvatskih tradicionalnih jela s obzirom na to jesu li iseljenici u Njemačkoj ili Irskoj, na način da su iseljenici koji su Irskoj manje povezani s domovinom nego oni u Njemačkoj. Istraživanje je pokazalo kako značajnih razlika u navikama održavanja veze s domovinom nema kada govorimo o spolu, osim u slučaju pripreme tradicionalnih hrvatskih jela koja žene pripremaju više od muškaraca. U konačnici, autori potiču daljnja istraživanja teme suvremenog hrvatskog iseljeničtva budući da takvih istraživanja nedostaje.

Pavlović Vinogradac Valentina, Vukičević Jelena Pavičić and Cajner Mraović Irena (2020). Value System as a Factor of Young People's Trust in Education During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Three Countries Of Southeast Europe, *Društvene i humanističke studije*, 5(3 (12)): 331-353. <http://www.dhs.ff.untz.ba/index.php/home/article/view/419>

ABSTRACT: Trust in institutions is important in the functioning of an individual society, especially in emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this paper is to investigate the trust of young people in education during the COVID-19 pandemic in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and to investigate the connection between trust in education and their value system. The research was conducted on 1024 students from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia using an online survey. The PVQ-RR questionnaire on 10 basic human values (Schwartz 2017) was used in the research – self-direction, benevolence, stimulation, achievement, tradition, security, conformity, power, universalism and hedonism. The results of the multiple regression indicate that the value of conformity is a significant predictor of trust in education in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, while the values of tradition, conformity, stimulation and universalism are important predictors of trust in education in Croatia. These differences in results are very likely related to the specific situation in Croatia, which suffered a devastating earthquake in addition to the pandemic in its capital, which should be taken into account in the future when creating and implementing psycho-social support and assistance programs.

Poglavljja u knjigama

Domazet Mladen, Rilović Andro, Ančić Branko, Andersen Brannon, Richardson Logan, Brajdić Vuković Marija, Pungas Lilian and Medak Tomislav (2020). Mental Models of Sustainability: The Degrowth Doughnut Model. In: M Goldstein and D DellaSala (eds). *Encyclopedia of the World's Biomes*: Elsevier, 276-286

ABSTRACT: Due to the concern that achieving human wellbeing through material development is "costing the Earth, "a mental model was developed to show in a single image the aspiration of social foundations of development to be achieved and biospheric boundaries not to be crossed. Anthromes analysis, combined with the cultural imperative of maintenance of global sustainability through coordinated transformation of social metabolism and its environmental impact, makes nation states the immediately available units of sustainability modeling. In this century humans must meet their needs equitably within the biophysical means of the planet. A downscaling of planetary boundaries and social wellbeing foundations (thresholds) to national level through calculations of the impacts and attainments of nation states' socioeconomic activities makes the doughnut model a conceptual tool bringing sustainability closer to political and organizational impact. To visualize the scale and the possible pathways for the transformation of national and global sociometabolic practices in the 21st century within the "degrowth doughnut" includes the boundaries and thresholds in three domains: cultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical. This way it aims to avoid the conceptually paralyzing trade-off between exclusively biophysical boundaries and exclusively social thresholds of the other doughnut models. Understanding that excesses and shortfalls of current and foreseeable socio-metabolic practices exist in cultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical aspects of nations' social metabolism allows us to build on nations' sustainability potentials. The aim of the model and its visual tool is to inform their populations about the direction and scale of the change strategies that they could adopt to contribute to the global effort of maintaining the planetary population within the safe and just operating space of the doughnut under known advantages and constraints of the 21st century.

Giordan Giuseppe and Zrinščak Siniša (2020). Introduction. In: G Giordan and S Zrinščak (eds). *Global Eastern Orthodoxy: Religion, Politics and Human Rights*. Cham: Springer Nature, 1-9

ABSTRACT: This introductory chapter explains the state of the art, the objective, and theoretical perspectives of the current volume. It dwells into the discourses of religious, political, and human rights issues, which are presented in this book and analyzed as a continuum from either a shared Eastern Orthodox vision or as a comparison of different national Orthodox Churches' positions. By revising reflecting on recent arguments from sociology, political science, international relations theory, and political theology, we suggest reflect the need to overcome the challenges of understanding Global Eastern Orthodoxy solely through one disciplinary perspective. On the contrary, we invite the readers to explore the variety of research approaches to theorize and investigate explore Eastern Orthodoxy as a transnational and global religion within challenging conditions of modernization and globalization. In addition, the introductory chapter explains the structure of the volume and thematic focuses of individual chapters. It navigates the theoretical linkages and

clarifies the specificity of socio-political, economic, and cultural changes that force Eastern Orthodox tradition to elaborate its institutional positions towards political, human rights issues, and international Orthodox political and identity-building processes.

Hazdovac Bajić Nikolina (2020). Science as an alternative symbolic universe among members and organizations of nonreligious people and atheists in Croatia. In: J Vorpahl and D Schuster (eds). *Communicating Religion and Atheism in Central and Eastern Europe*: De Gruyter, 257-280

ABSTRACT: The current, complex religious–nonreligious dynamic in Croatia was shaped by a specific socio-historical context. The fall of communism effected a change in the social roles of religiosity, nonreligiosity and atheism. In other words, knowledge propagated about objectified (non)religious meanings, as well as the plausibility and legitimation of institutionalized actions and roles which stemmed from it, transformed along with the changes taking place in the political and social system. Based on the theoretical perspective of the sociology of knowledge, this chapter will focus on the rather new phenomenon of organizing nonreligious people and atheists in Croatia and the role of the (natural) sciences on the group (collective) and individual levels. The chapter starts with a short overview of the socio-historical context followed by an analysis of the contemporary institutional level, especially the legislation regulating the current social position and role of religion in Croatia. To analyze processes through which science is brought forward as an alternative symbolic universe at the group and individual levels of organized forms of nonreligiosity and atheism, different methods have been employed: a content analysis of documents and websites of these organizations, as well as semi-structured interviews with their members and leaders. The results show that science is used for different purposes at the group and individual levels: to discredit religious claims and interpretations of the social reality, as a source of legitimation for values and moral settings, for rooting individual nonreligious and atheistic identities in scientific-intellectual cognitive pathways, to depoliticize notions of nonreligiosity and atheism, as a means of gaining knowledge about the world and as a method for understanding reality, among others.



Hazdovac Bajić Nikolina, Marinović Jerolimov Dinka and Ančić Branko (2020). Anticlericalism, nonreligiosity and atheism in Croatia. In: B Tomáš, A Rimmel and D Václavík (eds). *Freethought and Atheism in Central and Eastern Europe: The Development of Secularity and Non-religion*: Routledge, 35-57

ABSTRACT: Although Catholicism was the most prominent identification of Croats throughout history, anticlerical, atheistic and antireligious ideas were present and more or less visible in society during different periods. This chapter attempts to describe these ideas. They were articulated in the 19th century in political and literary (modernistic) circles that questioned the church's position and its role in society. In the field of the natural sciences of the time, the first ideologization of Darwinism in relation to religion began. The most powerful form of atheism and secularism, as a political doctrine in Croatia, developed after the end of World War II within the framework of Communist Yugoslavia. After the collapse of

Communism and the disintegration of Yugoslavia, religiosity became a desirable (and dominant) conformity pattern, but nonreligiosity and atheism were still present on the individual and group levels (in the form of organized communities of nonreligious people and atheists influenced by the New Atheism). All the tendencies that were rejecting a traditional religious belief system in Croatia were part of similar trends in Europe, specifically as a form of rejecting hegemony, as a part of the state imposed ideology due to the spread of socialism or the influence of new social movements (New Atheism) in the last few years.

Kovačić Marko, Baketa Nikola and Grubišić Čabo Marita (2020). Mapping youth studies curricula: what is formal education in the field of youth studies saying about young people? In: M Taru, E Krzaklewska and T Basarab (eds). *Youth worker education in Europe: Policies, structures, practices*: Council of Europe and European Commission, 137-147

ABSTRACT: This chapter focuses solely on formal education with the objective to offer an overview of the landscape in terms of youth studies education. It is important to emphasize that the focus of this chapter is on youth studies rather than merely youth work programmes. In this chapter, youth studies are seen as a broader concept than youth work education, which includes different aspects such as youth research, youth policy, and finally - youth work. The main research objective of this research was to map the content of various youth studies programmes, by examining topics they cover and understand their position in relation to youth workers' education. The analysis includes 100 programmes in total (65 BA and 35 MA programmes) from 16 EU countries.



Lažnjak Jasminka (2020). Victims of Geography or Politics?: Public and Policy Sociology in Croatian Sociology: In: S Hanafi and C-C Yi (eds). *Sociologies in Dialogue*: Sage, 205-220

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with current state of sociology as discipline in a small European country in (semi) periphery of Europe within process of internalization of social sciences and Europeanisation of science policy. Centre periphery relations don't exist only between global North and South. Within Europe there is a going on the process of Europeanization in many policy areas along with counter movements. The paper draws on the model of the centre and periphery relations within context of the process of Europeanization in science policy and its possible consequences on sociology in (semi) periphery of Europe. Peripheral countries rarely managed to have distinctive impact on the elaboration of scientific important issues like research priorities, while they are suggested to adapt national science management issues with those in core scientific countries. For instance, the most recent European policy initiative like the concept of smart specialisation or funding through the Structural funds strengthens the integration processes among the member states through performing the similar procedures, rules and norms. However, they also brought a specific "research culture" embedded in a system of norms and values about the role of science in the society. Along with that process there is growing institutionalization of discipline through the rise of sociology departments at universities accompanied at the same time by financial "starvation" of research funding caused by crisis

and austerity measures. The permanent challenge for Croatian sociology remains how to raise its international visibility (quality) and local relevance in order to secure more research funding. According to some authors dominant public sociology represents the end of crisis in sociology while professional and policy sociology does not progress without limitation. Commitment to now institutionalised and widely embraced perspective for some critics resulted in heavily politicised sociology on the expense of scientific rigor without clear scientific standards. How these different assumptions reflect scientific and public reputation of sociology on the periphery? Former president of Croatian sociological association criticized Croatian sociology for keeping the role of system legitimation even in transition period and being „provincial discipline“, internationally unrecognized and irrelevant. What is the state of the art of Croatian sociology now? How will it achieve higher level of international collaboration and professionalization in (local) policy orientation? The recent example given in the paper refers to the vigorous debate that stirred up sociology community in Croatia by criticizing the most relevant (local) middle range theory on egalitarianism as dominant societal value which is recognized as main obstacle to entrepreneurship. Empirical evidence of still prevalent egalitarian values opened the controversy about counter-entrepreneurial social environment. Egalitarian syndrome (the original name of the concept) got to the headlines in the newspapers and TV discussions which is the unique case of public media attention to sociological concepts. The debate initiated discussion between critical, reflexive, and instrumental, i.e. public – policy relationship in Croatian sociology.

Staničić Frane and Zrinščak Siniša (2020). Croatia: Religion in Prison–Equal Access in a Predominantly Catholic Society. In: J Martínez-Ariño and A-L Zwillling (eds). *Religion and Prison: An Overview of Contemporary Europe*: Springer, 63-78

ABSTRACT: The chapter investigates the role of religion in prisons in Croatia from legal and sociological points of view. As a legal provision about the religious rights of prisoners was set up only in the late 1990s and the early 2000s, the intention was to determine whether it was respected by state authorities, in particular in relation to small religious communities and their believers. Based on the analysis of the legal framework and data gathered from the Ministry of Justice, as well as on semi- structured interviews with authorized religious persons from different religions, both majority and minority ones, it has been concluded that all religious communities have an equal access to prisons. However, this general conclusion is followed by a detailed description which shows how the system really works in its different aspects. An inclusive approach revealed in relation to the access of different religions to prisons is discussed in the Conclusion in relation to some particularities of the Croatian case, such as debates about religious presence in public institutions, limited and contested pluralization in Croatian society in general, weak state performance, etc.

Zrinščak Siniša, Vehovec Maja and Čengiđ Drago (2020). Extended Working Life Policies. In: Á Ní Léime, J Ogg, M Rašticová, D Street, C Krekula, M Bédiová and I Madero-Cabib (eds). Cham: Springer Nature, 195-204

ABSTRACT: The chapter gives an overview of the Croatian socio-economic situation and pension, employment and health policies. Lower levels of employment in general, and particularly for older workers is one of the main features of the socioeconomic situation. Early retirement is common and the active ageing paradigm is neither discussed nor

implemented. In the Croatian context, limited research exists around workplace issues such as caring, health and pension inequalities. The pension system is a mixed system, based on three pillars and characterised by a very unfavourable dependency ratio. This system undergoes constant changes which are in many cases contradictory, particularly in relation to the penalisation of early retirement and the equalisation of pensionable age for men and women. Employment policies have undergone many changes in recent years, mostly related to a move towards more flexible working arrangements. In summary, the gender and health aspects of extending working life still need to be publicly discussed and researched

Cjeloviti tekstovi objavljeni u knjigama sažetaka / konferencijskim zbornicima

Kantar Sandra and Svržnjak Kristina (2020). Pop-up rural social-innovative hubs – case study from Croatia. *Proceedings of the 9th International Scientific Conference Rural Development 2019.* 393-397

ABSTRACT: This paper presents formation of the first pop-up rural socially-innovative hubs in Croatia through the cooperation of higher education institutions, civil society organizations, students, alumni and local people in the specific rural communities of Međimurje and Split-Dalmatia County. The main purpose of the hubs is to develop, test and validate an inclusive and participative program of service learning in the field of sustainable rural development. Pop-up rural hubs are mobile model of service learning that functions as an occasional event in the local community, to which all interested initiators are invited to join. From the sociological perspective, the most important aim of this project is to strengthen rural local communities through the launch of socio-innovative sustainable micro-entrepreneurial activities by using local resources. Through pop-up rural hubs, business ideas and plans are tested, and through additional mentoring and business plan, initiators were able to send the product or service on the market. Although the project is not over yet, the preliminary results show that pop-up rural socially-innovative hubs, within a period of one year project duration, stress the differences and similarities between local communities in different parts of rural Croatia, enhance human capital and have a social impact on higher education institutions, civil society organizations, students, alumni and local people.

Uredničke knjige

Giordan Giuseppe and Zrinščak Siniša (2020). *Global eastern orthodoxy: Politics, religion, and human rights*: Springer International Publishing.
<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783030286866>

ABOUT THIS BOOK: This volume highlights three intertwined aspects of the global context of Orthodox Christianity: religion, politics, and human rights. The chapters in Part I address the challenges of modern human rights discourse to Orthodox Christianity and examine conditions for active presence of Orthodox churches in the public sphere of plural societies. It suggests theoretical and empirical considerations about the relationship between politics and Orthodoxy by exploring topics such as globalization, participatory democracy, and the linkage of religious and political discourses in Russia, Greece, Belarus, Romania, and Cyprus. Part II looks at the issues of diaspora and identity in global Orthodoxy, presenting cases from Switzerland, America, Italy, and Germany. In doing so, the book ties in with the growing interest resulting from the novelty of socio-political, economic, and cultural changes which have forced religious groups and organizations to revise and redesign their own institutional structures, practices, and agendas.

Ekspertni izvještaji / Enciklopedijske natuknice

Matković Gordana and Stubbs Paul (2020). *Social Protection in the Western Balkans: responding to the COVID-19 crisis*. <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/sarajevo/16380.pdf>

ABSTRACT: In the Western Balkans, the COVID-19 pandemic has been met by already weak social protection systems. The broader social impacts are likely to be both severe and long-lasting. Some positive lessons can be drawn from the initial social policy response by regional governments, including changes to non-contributory cash benefits and insurance-based schemes, which have contributed to reducing income shocks. At the same time, investments were overall modest, some especially vulnerable groups were not targeted, and the effect of one-off measures must remain limited

Zrinščak Siniša (2020). Values. In: A Possamai and AJ Blassi (eds). *The Sage Encyclopedia of the Sociology of Religion*

Zrinščak Siniša (2020). Welfare. In: A Possamai and AJ Blassi (eds). *The Sage Encyclopedia of the Sociology of Religion*

Radovi inozemnih autora o Hrvatskoj

Mochtak Michal (2020). Mythologizing war: legacies of conflict in Croatian parliamentary debates, *Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea*, 20(3): 491-513. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14683857.2020.1800283>

ABSTRACT: The paper analyses almost fifteen years of Croatian parliamentary debates and identifies a discourse of war legacies. Using the latest advancements in natural language processing, the paper utilizes models based on latent semantic analysis and discusses how politicians talk about war in terms of common narratives and shared frameworks. Using a complex vector representation of war-related concepts, the paper specifically focuses on their framing in the context of right-wing authoritarianism. The results show a negative trend of pushing the most frequent war-related concepts to more extreme framing as a potential reflection of their political abuse and ongoing mythologization.